CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 29 1858. NO. 198.

TERMS...EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Friday Morning..... Jan. 29, 1858.

☞We again call upon the *Times* to answer our question: Will you support Isaac Cook, Esq., if he is nominated at your Tax-Eaters' Convention, on Wednesday next? Yes, or no! Come, don't balk.

Importing Candidates.

The tax-eaters are very anxious to elect a Councilman in the Third Ward. They have been boasting that they had a man in training, whom they could elect; but a few days since, to their horror, they discovered that their man —Levi J. North—*did not live in the Ward.* In such a dilemma, what was to be done? The tax-eaters are fertile in expedients. Knowing that they could not bring the Ward to their candidate, they brought their candidate to the Ward. On Monday last, we are informed, they *moved him into the Third Ward*, for the sole purpose of running him for Alderman, in March! This trick will hardly receive the sanction of the citizens of the Ward. That portion of the city is not so destitute of good men that it must import its candidates. Mr. North is a very successful showman, and an agile acrobat; he is a skillful horseman, and can ride two or three at once. He postures well; turns summersets with ease and grace; stands on his head as readily as on his feet; cracks jokes in the ring with the clown, to the edification of the pit; and has made money in his profession. But as to being the best representation of the tax-payers, possessing the most talents or qualifications for the discharge of the duties of Alderman, that is quite another affair. Ground and lofty tumbling are proper enough in their places, but we hardly think that accomplishments of that character best qualify a man for the grave and responsible duties of Alderman.

Know Nothings Triumphant in the Democratic Party.

The "Natives" have got the upper hand of the foreigners in the tax-eaters' party. On Saturday the primary meetings take place. The fiat has gone forth that none but "silk stockings" are to be nominated; the Irish, who do three-fourths of the voting, will be put off on promises. None but "respectable" men are to be put on the ticket. The Irish are not considered "respectable;" hence, it logically follows that they will get no places. Isaac Cook, Esq., will be choked down for Mayor if he is not "respectable" enough; he trains too much with the hard fisted. The "silk stockings" want some one belonging to their mutual admiration circle—some refined codfish, and not a vulgar mackerel, like Cook. The thing is all cut and dried. Such men as W. W. Danenhower, Judge Morris, Dr. Boone, Alvin Salisbury, and the remainder of that squad of "dark lanterns" have *fused* with the Democratic dictators, and are now "big boys" in that party. They have aroused and fostered nativistic feelings against the Irish, which is now manifesting itself in the programme for candidates. The Irish are to bear the same relative rank to the "silk stockings" that negroes on plantations do to their owners; the one is expected to do the voting, and the other the work, but both to receive the kicks and cuffs. The Irish will stand it. They have not spirit enough to resent the insult.

Sealed Despatches.

The telegraphic news from Washington to the Chicago papers, has been cut and mangled into shreds of late. The Cincinnati and St. Louis papers receive about three times as much as the Lake Shore papers. Why is this? The dailies of this city pay one of Cobb's telegraphic operators $600 per year to look after their rights; but it seems to be all pay and no services.

We think that it would be only fair to have the despatches forwarded, to which we are entitled by contract, or to charge less for supposed services. Give us the despatches Mr. Agent, or chop some off your pay.

New York Legislature.

The New York Assembly succeeded in adopting the plurality rule on Tuesday in the election of Speaker—and THOMAS G. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate, was elected to the office, by a vote of 65 to 54 for ROBERT B. VAN VALKENBURGH, the Republican candidate, and 2 scattering. The Know-Nothings voted for ALVORD.

Nebraska Legislature.

The Nebraska Legislature have enlivened their proceedings by expelling Mr. Robertson, of the Omaha *Nebraskian*, from the hall where he was acting as reporter. He has, it seems, reviewed the political history of some of the members. One of the gravest charges against him was calling one of the members "a small potato?"

We understand that the Florence fragment of the Legislature adjourned on the 17th, upon the arrival of Gov. Richardson—the other wing, at Omaha, is probably still in so sion.

A Correction.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—In your paper of the 25th inst., in speaking of the Wisconsin Banks, you mention the "Kenosha Bank" as one of those which made no Report to the Comptroller. It should have been "Kankakee Bank." As there is no "Kenosha Bank," it might be supposed to mean this institution. Please correct the error in your next issue.

Yours, respectfully,

S. R. PHILLIPS, Teller.

GREAT FIRE IN HARTFORD, CT.—Thrall's Building, at the corner of Asylum and High streets, Hartford, Ct., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The building was owned by Willis Thrall, whose loss was $16,000. It was occupied by the Hartford Screw Company, (which is mostly owned by Mr. Thrall;) loss $34,500; insured for $14,500. E. B. Thrall, Blind Staples—loss $500; no insurance. L. Babbins, Book and Map Publishers—loss $4,000; insured for $2,500. Tobias Kohn, Silk Manufacturer—loss $3,500; insured for $1,000 Drake, Brown & Co., Book Publishers—loss $15,000; insured for $5,500. Wiley & Williams, Power-Press Printers—loss $6,000; insured for $4,500. Silas Andrus & Son, Book Publishers—loss $1,500; insured for $1,000. G. N. Cummings, Specicle Factory—loss $12,000; insured for $1,000. Wm. W. House, Book Publisher—loss $3,000; insured for $2000. A. R. Johnson, Machinist—loss$5,000; no insurance. George Metcalf, Silversmith—loss $2,000; no insurance. Charles Montague loses a newly invented printing press for printing two sets of colors simultaneously. A. C. Bookman & Co., (New York), Publishers and Paper Warehouse—loss $3,000. Wm. P. Fetridge, (New York,) Publishers—loss $1,000. Phillips, Sampson & Co., (Boston,) Publishers —loss $2,000 to $3,000; insured for $2,000. L. Bushnell, (St. Louis,) Books—loss about $500; no insurance. There were some other tenants who suffered small losses, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000. The total loss to owner of building and occupants is about $100,000, upon which there was insurance to the amount of about $53,000.

....Nicholas Werdner, of Muscoutah, St. Clair county, in this State, who was supposed to have been murdered in New York for his money, some weeks ago, was exhumed by order of his wife, and the money ($1600) was found in a belt around his body.

More Newspaper Fusion.—We notice by a late Quincy *Republican*, that that newspaper has been bought by Messrs. J. T. Morton and F. S. Giddings, of the Quincy *Whig*. The two papers have been consolidated. The move is an excellent one. The *Whig*, under the new auspices, we predict, will meet with a greatly increased patronage.

There was no necessity for two Daily Republican papers in Quincy. One will serve the party, the public and the proprietors better than two. There are too many newspapers published in the west.

THE NEW DECIMAL COINS FOR CANADA.—We are enabled, on the best authority, to state, that Mr. Wyon, Medallist to the Royal Mint, has prepared the designs for the following pieces:

In Silver—20 cents.
" 10 cents.
" 5 cents.
In Bronze—1 cent.

The Government soon expect to receive specimens of the new coin.

A CORDIAL GREETING.—The Kickapoo *Pioneer*, in noticing Mr. J. H. Redpath's new paper, the "*Crusader*," says:

"We would gently hint to the people of Doniphan to take the imposter out some moonlight night and place a necklace under his rebellious and dastardly jaw and squeeze him to death," &c. &c.

To which Christian advice, Mr. Redpath replies:

"That will do as a sample. But the difficulty is—"Who'll bell the cat?" That's the rub, Mr. Buzzard."

REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This eminent explorer has withdrawn from the service of the London Missionary Society, and returns shortly to Africa, in the employ and under the patronage of the British Government. Five thousand pounds we etately voted by Parliament to Dr. Livingstone to enable him to prosecute the exploration of the River Zambesi and the southern portion of the African Continent. This is a liberal appropriation, handsomely done, and done promptly.—*Exchange.*

Dr. L. says he would rather cross the African Continent again than write an account of his travels. He prefers the use of his legs to toiling with a pen.

CITY ITEMS.

Republican Rally! South Division.

There will be a general Republican mass meeting at North Market Hall, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 7½ P.M. Let there be a great turn-out! The tax-eaters' primary meetings are held at 2 o'clock the same day. Let the Republicans of the North Division rout the conspirators in advance. By order of the Committee.

E. F. DOWNING, Sec. N. B. JUDD, Pres't.

THE SCANDINAVIANS.—The Scandinavians of the Sixth Ward met at K. Iverson's store Wednesday night, and organized themselves into a Republican club, and elected K. Iverson President, and O. B. Jacoby Secretary.

On this (Friday) evening there will be a Scandinavian Republican meeting at [illegible]'s Hall, No. 21 Hubbard street. By order of the Committee.

BURGLARY.—Mr. E. W. Whipple, residing at 44 Fourth street, was awakened night before last, about 3 o'clock, by a noise in his parlor. He quietly got up, obtained a glimpse of the burglar in the parlor, seized a stout cudgel near by, and made a dive at the intruder, who, on the instant, sprang for an open window and made his exit ere the club could be brought to bear upon his carcass. It was quick work on both sides, but the burglar proved the most agile, though he could not have been more anxious to escape than his partner was to reach him. He carried off no property. He had managed to get a window raised, through which he entered. Mr. W. also found that the window of his kitchen had been opened, and the intruder had carried off fifteen or twenty pounds of butter of an inferior quality.

SCOTCHER'S CLUB.—At a meeting of the Club held Wednesday evening, at the Tremont House, Dr. J. W. Benson in the chair, and A. S. Evans, Secretary, the following gentlemen were balloted for and afterwards declared unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. H. Walker; Vice-President—Wm. S. Johnston, Jr.; Secretary—Walter Scott; Treasurer—S. S. Hyatt; Board of Directors—Frank S. Gibbs, Geo. T. Abbey, James Steel, Howard Priestly, J. Leduc.

Several valuable works were presented to be placed in the library, and the thanks of the club voted the donors. A large number of gentlemen were proposed and elected as honorary and active members, and the Treasurer was requested to notify them of their election. The thanks of the club were voted to Mr. Priestly, and Messrs. Gage, Brother & Drake for the use of their rooms for meetings.

On motion adjourned.

J. W. BENSON, Chairman.

A. S. EVANS, Secretary.

DEATH OF C. A. JONES, BUILDER OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.—Mr. Chas. A. Jones, contractor for the new government buildings in Chicago, died at his residence in Rochester, N. Y., on the 26th inst. The Rochester *Democrat* says:

The deceased's intimate friends were aware that his health had been impaired ever since his visit to Washington at the time of President Buchanan's inauguration. He has been able to attend pretty constantly to his business, notwithstanding the objects of the position still lingered about him, and gradually weakened his physical powers. Within a fort night he returned from a business visit to Washington, and took to his bed, from which he has only rallied to succumb to the insidious disease lurking in his system. His large contracts for erecting government buildings in Chicago and Cincinnati, and his extensive business in this city, attended to by his energetic, so that he "had not time to be sick." The death of his son-in-law, Mr. Bruff, last week, was undoubtedly a severe stroke, for upon him he relied in his business, and dependences in carrying on his extensive contracts.

Mr. Jones was able, however, to ride to Mr. Bruff's house, on Saturday, the day of the funeral, and also went to Mt. Hope to witness the ceremony, remaining in his carriage during the ceremony. On Sunday, the 24th, he was quite well, as he had been for some days previous, and even expressed himself better. But during the night, he was seized with a fresh attack of the disease, which has proved upon his bowels, and gradually destroyed his vitality, for nearly a year past, and when the pain was relieved by the proper application, he fainted, and did not again revive, expiring at about 7 o'clock, A. M.

He was 53 years of age, and leaves seven children—four sons and three daughters.

PRESENTATION.—*Editors Tribune:*—A very pleasant scene occurred on Wednesday evening at the new Methodist Episcopal Church on Wabash Avenue. At the close of the evening service the congregation were invited into a room adjoining the vestry, ostensibly for the purpose of exchanging congratulations with Mr. Chas. Messenger, who had charge of the stone-cutting department of the building, but really to witness the presentation to that gentlemen of a superb gold chronometer hunting watch, as a token of the esteem in which his services are held by the society. In tendering the gift, the pastor, Dr. Ryan, made a pertinent speech, thanking Mr. M., in behalf of the Society, for the interest he had manifested in the work, especially for the enterprise he had exhibited in its speedy execution. He adverted to the harmony and good-fellowship which had prevailed in all their business transactions. The work had been prosecuted in the face of all the drawbacks and discouragements incident to the monetary pressure of the past six months, but throughout all, Mr. M. had been uniformly courteous and disposed to smooth the building committee all the accommodation in his power. The gift was well merited, and its acceptance would confer an additional favor.

Mr. Messenger expressed his thanks in a few happy remarks, assuring the donors that such a token of their appreciation should incite him to renewed faithfulness in his calling. The whole passed off to the evident satisfaction of all concerned.

Let me say me say that the [illegible] has been especially blessed since the [illegible] new church. Under the labors of [illegible], a revival has been in progress which has added some fifty to the membership.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.

NO NOMINATION—A SPLIT.

Pursuant to an announcement published in the TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, by the Chief Engineer, the members of the fire department met in South Market Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Chief and Assistant Engineers, to be supported at the ensuing municipal election.

From seven to eight hundred firemen were present, and the hall was crowded. Chief Engineer McBirdie called the meeting to order and appointed a Chairman and other officers. This proceeding caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, and a number of members demanded that the officers should be elected, but no notice was taken of the demand.

The question then arose as to how the men should be identified as they voted, in order that no ballots should be cast by persons not entitled to vote. Some one moved that the register of badges be procured, and that no person be entitled to vote unless his name be upon the register.

During the whole proceeding a crowd of men belonging to Engine Companies Four and Fourteen collected about the Chairman's stand, and made a great deal of noise, and when the motion was made these fellows made so much noise as to prevent the business of the meeting from proceeding.

Finding that it was determined, no matter what might be the wishes of a majority, to ballot without any reference to the badge's register, each fireman vouching for his men, and, also, that a plot had been laid to permit a large number of fraudulent votes to be cast, Mr. Bragg, foreman of Engine Company No. One, requested his men to leave the hall, and they did so, followed by the members of fourteen other companies.

The following is a list of the bolting companies:

Engine Companies Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13.

Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6.

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2.

The bolters went to Dearborn Park and organized a meeting by appointing Mr. F. A. Bragg, Chairman, and P. P. Wood, Secretary.

A motion was unanimously passed to meet at the Market Hall on Friday (this) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Chief and Assistant Engineers, the firemen to vote according to the badge register, and no company to be permitted to take part in the proceedings, the members of which do not fully acknowledge the justice of the proceedings of the bolters.

The meeting then adjourned, after giving three groans for Silas McBride.

While the meeting was in the Park the remains of the Market Hall meeting took an informal ballot for a candidate for Chief Engineer, which resulted as follows:

John Egan	373
Peter Gage	33
D. H. Sweetser	6
Total	394

The Chief Engineer then declared the whole proceedings informal and adjourned the meeting, giving notice that he would call another meeting two weeks hence.

The Bolters embrace the greater portion of the best and most respectable men in the department, while those who remained in the hall included the majority of the rowdies.

There is but little doubt that two tickets will be placed in the field by the firemen themselves, and it is also very probable that a citizens ticket, will be nominated.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL, CORNER OF DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS.—Mechanics of Chicago, and others friendly to the improvement of the mechanical classes, are invited to examine the claims of the Institute for support.

We have a Library of over 7,000 volumes, some of which are of rare excellence. An evening school is kept during the winter, free to members, their sons and apprentices. The library is open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 to 12 A. M., from 2½ to 4½ P. M., and from 6½ to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Persons friendly to such an institution, are invited to call at the Hall and examine the Library, and, if so inclined, to join.

The terms of admission are, $1 initiation, and 50 cents quarterly payments; life membership, $25; ladies may become honorary members by paying $5.

Application for membership can be made at the Hall, or to Lewis Dodge, Secretary of the Institute.

As it is our intention to build a Hall the coming season, we solicit the co-operation of every mechanic of the city, and all others friendly to us.

The officers of the institute for the present year are: S. D. Child, President; E. Burling, 1st Vice-President; Gustus Lovereos, 2d Vice-President; Lewis Dodge, Secretary; John T. Edwards, Treasurer; Z. Eastman, Librarian. Board of Directors—George Schneider, David Goodwille, J. S. McIntyre, Reuben Taylor, Robert Clark, Z. Eastman.

CORONER HANSEN AND LONG JOHN.—*Editors Tribune:*—The *honorable* Mayor Wentworth thinks proper to reiterate in his paper of this morning, the charge set forth some days since by him, in the same paper, that the Jury summoned by me on the inquest on Madden, was a "*packed political jury?*" that I summoned them on account of their being Nebraska men. At the time the first charge was made, I thought it hardly worth while to notice the same, for I felt satisfied that the citizens of Chicago were fully aware that it was a characteristic falsehood of the writer. But when the honorable Mayor of Chicago reiterated the same charge, I think it proper that it should meet with an answer from me, both by justice to myself and to the gentlemen who served as jurors at that inquest. Permit me, therefore, through your paper, to state that the accusation set forth by the honorable Mayor of Chicago is a falsehood from beginning to end. I regret that I am forced to stamp a man that holds the high position of Mayor of the city of Chicago, a liar, but I do hereby say that when he penned that article he knew that he was uttering a willful falsehood, and stamped himself as a mean, contemptible liar.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. P. HANSEN, Coroner.

ST. JOSEPH SOUP HOUSE.—If any person doubts whether there is any want or destitution among the poor in this city he can satisfy himself by a visit to St. James Soup House, 194 Ohio street, on any Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday. Over one hundred persons, and the majority of them by no means of the lower classes, receive their dinners there on each of those days. The soup that they get is good enough to set before a prince.

The Soup House is conducted by a few ladies of St James Church, and is carried on altogether on their private account, and without any aid, but such as charitable people feel inclined to bestow. It is a noble charity, and one that ought to be sustained. To feed a hundred empty mouths a day is no small task. Tickets that will admit any bearer to the privileges of the establishment may be purchased for fifty cents a dozen, and persons disposed to aid the enterprise may do so by purchasing these tickets for gratuitous distribution among the poor.

THE MANIA FOR CHEAP GOODS.—The "hard times" have given everybody a mania for "cheap goods." If any one doubts this statement, let him go to the new iron front building, corner of State and Lake streets, and witness the crowds of persons besieging Wells' new cheap shoe store, where boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., of all kinds are selling at fabulously low prices—many qualities at less than one-half the ordinary retail price.

The stock from down east, is on consignment, and the consignee, Mr. Wells, is instructed to close it out for cash, at the best prices he can get, and hence the cheapness of the goods he offers.

The stock is very complete, embracing every variety and quality of goods imaginable, and is being rapidly sold. Those in want of boots or shoes should embrace the present excellent opportunity to lay in a supply at very low prices. Remember that your money will purchase twice as many pairs of boots or shoes as it will at ordinary prices.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Hansen held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Hayre, found dead in the Farmers' Hotel on West Water street. Hayre was of intemperate habits and died from the effects of delirium tremens, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was thirty-seven years of age and a native of London, England.

CORRECTION.—CLARK STREET M. E. CHURCH PROPERTY.—We wish to error yesterday in stating that the proposed improvement of this property is to "consist of three stories and basement below," &c. It should have been "three stories, including basement below, the church, &c., above."

CHOICE FLOUR.—A CHICAGO MILL.—Between Lake and Fulton streets, on Clinton, in the midst of other large manufacturing establishments and substantial buildings on the West Side, stands R. M. Mitchell's Hydraulic Flour Mills, a four story solid stone building, recently erected at a cost of $25,500. Although Chicago has not yet so many mills as St. Louis and some other cities, (while her wheat receipts are greater than any of them,) the workmanship of this mill has proven that as good flour can be and is made here as in any other in the Union. And there is no reason why this should not be the case: our choicest wheat is excelled by none, and we have more to choose from than has any city: the best of millers, machinery, bolts, engines, stones, smut machines, &c., can of course be had with capital here as anywhere, and they have been procured by Mr. Mitchell. His four brands are for sale, as will be seen by advertisement, at half a dozen prominent places in the city.

With the present three run of stone, 170 barrels is here ground; and when fully completed, with four run, 250 to 300 barrels will be the daily capacity. The large engine in the basement, which is more than sufficient to propel all the machinery, is the one which used to pump up the water for the city, and gives the name "Hydraulic" to the mill. Here is also seen the "husk frame," of strong foundation, supporting the bolts, which run perfectly true; also, the first "separator," which extracts everything larger than the wheat, besides a different one in the 4th story, which rids the grain of all particles smaller than wheat. Also, in the 4th story, is one of Johnson's famous "bran-dusters," and a pipe through which all the dust is carried outside of the building. Here, too, are the "bins," to which the wheat is elevated by steam from the ground. From here, through a spout, the bran is carried, together with the shorts, &c., into a large store-house adjoining, recently occupied by a lead pipe manufactory. In this store-house is the cooperage—100 barrels are daily put together from staves, hoops and heading, dressed by machinery at Marshall, Michigan. A greater number than this is daily used, but a portion are used over again. In the 3d story are the "bolters," from whence the pure flour descends to the 1st floor for bagging, barrelling (three workmen having this task), and shipment to all parts of the city. Mr. Beatty is the "boss miller," and he has two assistants, and right jolly millers are they, with their whited, flour dusted suits. We will only add that those who have once used a barrel of "Mitchell's double extra" will try another.

CHICAGO SCRAPENDEN.—It seems the police and other officers of Chicago have not had their pay for ten months, and some shop-keepers and traders have advertised that they will take certified bills and accounts against the city for debts and in payment for goods. The Mayor, however, has issued a proclamation forbidden such transfer, and the police are in a quandary whether to disregard Long John's proclamation or starve.—*Cin. Gazette.*

This is rather a tough yarn. It may be possible that there is a week's pay due some or all of the men, but nothing more. The story about the shop-keepers, the Mayor and the quandary, is all a humbug—a "weak invention of the enemy."

POLICE COURT.—Peter Checsmach, a lad, was sent to the Reform School for stealing hides of William Gallagher, at the North Market. The lad confessed the crime, and stated that poverty drove him to it.

John Sweeny was fined $6 for attempting to rescue a prisoner from a policeman.

Peter Mager was fined $3 and sent sixty days to Bridewell for stealing a basket.

James Dempsey, aged six years, was sent to the Reform School for being drunk. His father and mother are in the Bridewell.

William Tomlinson was fined $10, and sent sixty days to Bridewell, for abusing his family.

Mathew Hogan, Thomas McCuen and Patrick Delaney were fined $5 each, for vagrancy.

For being drunk and disorderly, Margaret Wheeler was fined $10 and sixty days in Bridewell; John Bonar $10; John Dempsey and Timothy Crane $5 and sixty days in Bridewell each.

MECHANICS.—The United Order Court, at present occupying rooms in the Saloon Building, will shortly remove to Larmon's Block, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where they will occupy apartments until the completion of the government block, on Monroe street.

FRANK LUMBARD'S EMPIRE MINSTRELS will give one of their Chaste Soirees at Metropolitan Hall on Friday Evening, Jan. 29th, on which occasion Max Irwin, everybody's favorite, takes a benefit. The lovers of good singing, in general, are informed that W. F. Durant and Billy Birch, late of Buckley's England Sketch, have become members of this Star Troupe, and will appear with them during the remainder of this season. Admission 25c. Children half price.

TO THE MILLION.—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful discovery; we advert to his HAIR RESTORATIVE—the only article that has been completely an essential in clearing Age of his gray locks, restoring dandruff, itching, scrofula, &c. It it stops the gray-headed to more than the original beauty and color of youth, and where

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning.....Jan. 29, 1858.

The Tribune and the City Printing.

To relieve the anxiety of the many anxious individuals who are inquiring how they can best exert themselves to secure the city printing for the TRIBUNE next year, and thereby secure the TRIBUNE's influence for them, in the nominating convention of the Republican party soon to meet, we are under the necessity of saying, that the TRIBUNE is not a candidate for the post, and that it would not take it for a large bonus over and above the prices now paid. We do not get our living in that way. Smaller and less influential journals, that vainly strive to put themselves into notice, may eke out their weekly bills by drafts upon the Comptroller for work done at "rattling" prices, but we are not under that necessity. The TRIBUNE makes no appeals to politicians for support. It is a self-sustaining institution; and when it wants aid it calls upon its tens of thousands of readers in the Northwest, and the business men of Chicago, who are its best friends, and they rarely fail to respond to just the amount of the bills which they owe; and that's all the aid we ask. There is another reason. The TRIBUNE belongs to its proprietors, and to nobody else. It does not pay tribute or acknowledge allegiance to wild-catters or regular bankers, to corn-dealers or land speculators; and it has no desire to sacrifice its independence by becoming an *employee* of the Council, with the expressed or implied understanding that it is to approve and defend all its acts, good or bad. There is a luxury in being able to tell the truth and "pitch in," which we value too highly to surrender. We set out to make a fearless and perfectly independent journal, and have not got tired of the experiment. How we have succeeded, our subscription list tells. The TRIBUNE is Republican because its deepest convictions point to the justice and necessity of Republican principles and policy; and not because it hopes to win the favor of small-potato politicians, and thereby grease its machinery with drippings from the city treasury. We shall support a clean out-and-out, up-and-down, square-toed Republican ticket from Mayor out to the tail end; and the Convention need not consult us in making it. We have no candidates for any of the places to be filled, and do not expect to have. Let the ticket be straight Republican—that's all we ask; and we dare say now that the tax-eaters will have no cause to say that we do not give it an earnest support. So, Republicans, go ahead; and, as they say in Arkansaw, "count us in" for the fight, but not for the city printing.

A Verdant Collector.

The New York *Herald* contains the following letter:

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—We have received the following letter from Chicago:

CHICAGO, JAN. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The papers of this city have continually harped through the present crisis, that Chicago has had less failures than any other city in the Union. The reason is easily explained. I had occasion to try to collect a judgment to-day of a merchant. I found his whole stock recorded under a chattel mortgage in the Clerk's office. The number of chattel mortgages recorded up to to-day is 96,330, (ninety-six thousand three hundred and thirty.) Over 4,000 of them have been placed there within less than three months, and some of them contain inventories of whole stocks, making twenty pages of the record. Judgments are taken to cheat their creditors, and are replevined. There are now over 6,000 cases in suit in this county, from the United States Court down. COLLECTOR, OF N. Y.

Upon which the *Herald* makes this comment:

"It would really seem as though the laws of many of the Western States had been framed for the purpose of affording shelter to cheats and swindlers. How came these chattel mortgages to be held good? Here, we should break them up—at least those among them which were executed subsequently to the insolvency of their makers—without the scrap of money at all. Is there no such remedy at Chicago? If there is not, the State of Illinois ought to be noted especially for the unsoundness of its law, and people should be warned against trading with its citizens.

"From all that we can learn, the city of Chicago, where so few failures have taken place, is rapidly, in a more rotten state than any other city in the country. There is no noise about failures there, because almost every body is alike in default. Credit and property seem alike to have disappeared, leaving nothing but debts and bravery behind."

We do not often choose to deny any of the numberless roorbacks which are put in circulation in regard to this city and its business; the nonsensical puffery in which a portion of the press of Chicago have indulged, has made the town, her people and her newspapers the butt of ridicule, and, perhaps justly, for half the world besides. In this case, however, a wandering drummer for some New York house, assumes to give the figures which militate against our city's credit; and they are worthy of denial. To get the facts, we have had the proper books at the Court House examined, and we find that the whole number of instruments of all sorts, contracts, agreements, settlements, assignments, deeds, conveyances, mortgages—real and personal property—which have been put on record since 1833, is 97,310. Since the organization of the county of Cook, twenty-eight years ago, the chattel mortgages put on record (without record they are worthless) number a few less than six thousand. Of these, *three thousand* only have been recorded since 1840. So much for the lie of the blundering nincompoop who made it. Now for the *Herald's* comments: Chicago *is* hard up; there's no denying that; but that her condition is worse than that of St. Louis, Cincinnati or Boston, we have yet to learn. She has had her full share of failures, and will doubtless have more hereafter; her merchants contend against high rates of exchange at home, and a most infamous currency in those parts further west, where their principal customers reside; her manufacturing industry never was very large, and it is probably now less than a year ago; but the rule is yet to pay debts; that all observe it cannot be said; but that our business men make as many sacrifices to sustain their credit as their neighbors do, and that they succeed as well as any, we have no doubt. This is not very high praise, but it is the truth. *Herald* copy.

Another Libel Hated.

The Davenport *Gazette* recently published a calumnious statement concerning the Aurora Bank, which we exposed. Thereupon it coolly asked us, why we did not deny the following falsehoods upon the Shawneetown Bank, which recently appeared in its columns, viz.:

ANOTHER ILLINOIS BANK.

A gentleman, well known in this city, stopped a few days ago at Shawneetown, Ill. Having seventeen dollars of the Southern Illinois Bank money on hand, located at Shawneetown, he proceeded to "run down" the Bank in the hope of finding an exchange for gold. After considerable search a little log cabin was pointed out to him as the Bank. On going in he found a pile of stale dry goods in one corner, some bottles of liquors on the shelves, and a little iron safe below. He presented the bills and asked for the gold, but with an air of amazement, he was told they had no such trash there. He then asked for Indiana, Kentucky or Eastern bills. Most certainly they could accommodate him in those, and they handed out seventeen dollars in Eastern bills. The gentleman departed greatly relieved.—He left the city, but next day discovered that every dollar of the money he had received was counterfeit! This is a part of the Illinois currency which it is decided shall be made the basis for the redemption of Florence!

We called the attention of the Shawnestown Bank to the charges, and yesterday received the following note in reply:

"STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS, }
Shawneetown, Jan. 23, 1858. }

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

We have your note and accompanying extract from the Davenport *Gazette*. Permit us to assure you that said extract contains not one grain of truth. Instead of a "little log cabin" for a bank, our banking house is the finest one in the State—west of your city. We occupy the same building wanted by the old Bank of Illinois.

The "seventeen gentlemen" never called at our Bank with \$17, or any other number of dollars. The whole thing is a gross fabrication. If any "well-known" gentleman of Davenport, Iowa, or elsewhere, must have some one to furnish him whisky, &c., he commended his business with the "Shawneetown Bank. But it happens that there is no such institution in this town as the "Southern Illinois Bank." The writer seems to have forged the name of our bank, as well as the "run" upon it.

Yours respectfully,
A. B. HAYDON, Cashier.

This is the fourth or fifth time we have convicted the Davenport shin-plaster organ of deliberate and shameless fabrication. How many more will it be necessary to expose before it comes to manufacture them?

Coin, Currency and Exchange.

Editors Tribune:—On the 23d inst. you kindly published my communication, under the above caption, and feeling the importance of this exchange and specie question and finding that it is day by day working itself into the conversation of our business men generally, who, I am satisfied, are disposed to seek a feasible remedy for the evils can be suggested, I beg to ask a similar favor for the following.

At a meeting of merchants on Tuesday last, called to act upon resolutions reported by a committee nominated for that purpose, the importance of a specie basis was very clearly shown, and joint stock banks recommended as a principle for the establishment of a remedy for our present disease. There was so much discussion and interest displayed that it was a very late hour when the question of acting on any or all of the resolutions was put, that it was vetoed on a motion of adjournment being carried, and they were postponed over until the next meeting, and as there is still much to be said on this question, and as it is desirable that all classes of merchants and traders should give utterance to their views, I, for one, should not regret to see these resolutions again laid over at the next meeting, and the time occupied exclusively in discussion. In a few words, these resolutions embrace nothing less than the existence of our merchants as a shrewd, honorable, energetic class in the future, and the life of our banks and bankers at the present. Are there two questions of more paramount importance to this city—aye, to this country—than these? One of the resolutions states that the interest of the merchants and bankers are identical; "that whatever is intrinsically impolitic for the one, is equally so for the other," so if you kill one, the other's "occupation's gone." We have yet to convince our friends, the bankers, that they are not independent of the merchants, otherwise we should see efforts on their part to remedy this crying evil of non-redeeming currency, and it is only by these continued meetings of the "sovereign bankers," the people, telling the banks (their agents) that their very existence depends upon our will, that they will ever realize their "life's in danger." Suppose, for instance, the merchants of this city stood as a unit, and determined to deposit with only such bank or banks as would return all currency to its place of issue, for specie or extinction; that was not redeemable in this city in specie or exchange, at a quarter, or not to exceed one-half per cent. discount. What would be the result? Why, one of two things; either that the banks would fail hopelessly or irremediably (as is shown by the fate of Tinkham and Swift, when they were run for two days, and whose certificates are not worth, to-day, more than fifty cents on the dollar, thus expunging the question of capital and poverty, that their business was conducted entirely on credit, and that credit just fifty per cent. worse than nothing,) or, with hat in hand, they would cringe and bow, and express their desire to do our bidding. If we have the power—and who doubts it—and its exercise for our self-preservation is necessary—and who but a banker or broker denies it—should we not use it, and give up trembling at the very shadow of a bank?

All experience goes to show that a bad currency drives out good; hence, in a final death-blow to bad, good will take its place and remain. The clearest proof that our currency is depreciated is shown in the fact that, to-day, you can buy exchange at one-half per cent. premium, for what? Simply for gold, (or specie-paying bank notes,) the standard medium of exchange through out the world. This pays the cost of transportation, say one quarter per cent., and gives a fair profit of another quarter, whilst it costs three per cent. for currency. I fear that our great city statistician and Deacon was unaware of this fact when he stated at the meeting that the only cause of the high rate of exchange was in consequence of our imports being greater than our exports, and, therefore, the demand being so great and the supply deficient, like pork or any other product, the price had risen. Can this be so? If we owe money in New York, and we have its representative here to pay it with, and facilities for transmitting it, why don't we bundle it up in packages, and any express company would convey it for us for one-quarter per cent. Why pay this *two* or three quarters per cent. daily, additional, to a broker, when we can send it as safely by express, without it? Simply because our currency to-day is worth two or three quarters per cent. less than specie-paying currency. Was not our worthy Deacon see it now? In my previous letter, I showed that the cause of the high rates ruling for exchange was owing to the revulsion last fall, depreciating all currency not based on specie, and that it was not, "like everything else, regulated entirely by supply and demand," as the *Press* of the 27th inst. states. Were I initiated into the secrets of the bank parlors for the last two months, so as to ascertain the amount of exchange sold to brokers for trading with or having any interest in [illegible], that I could prove—now that this panic has [illegible] business has assumed a healthy and legitimate tone—that against [illegible] moderate rate of exchange for gold [illegible] is not in any way governed by the laws of supply and demand. Only let any of the other States, where they have banking brokers, and you will find our currency at from three to five per cent. discount. So fast as it accumulates, it is sent back here with a request to remit the value thereof in exchange at current rates. Do we not at once see that this creates an enormous foreign drain of exchange, which, with a conservative currency, this city would never be taxed with.

The *Press*, in its Annual Review of the 4th inst., states in a few words what we are all now beginning to realize, viz: that, "the enormous prices paid for exchange have been caused by the difficulty (impossibility?) of converting Illinois and Wisconsin currency into coin." How does this compare with its "empirical, windy review of commercial and money matters" of the 27th inst., or with the statements of the Rev. Dr. Deseen on the evening of the 30th. I make this comparison in order to warn the commercial readers of that largely circulating paper against relying on their statements in this most important question, when they are guilty of such vitalations and self-convictions.

In conclusion, I must urge once more upon the whole trading community the importance of at once remedying this great evil. It can only be done by united action and untiring energy. The next meeting will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, on Monday next, at half past 7, when Mr. Henry, the Bank Commissioner, and other practical and influential men, will address the meeting. Let no entertainment prevent your coming. Sacrifice two hours of your domestic comfort on this specie-based altar and we shall rise from a lethargic, irresponsible community, to a monument of strength, energy and honor. E. B.

Doom of the Traitors.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* thus "holds the mirror up" to those Members of Congress from Free States who are now urged to sacrifice themselves on the altar of the Lecompton Swindle:

[illegible] members of the Senate [illegible] Kansas-Nebraska Bill three years and a half ago, [illegible] so much in that Bill. Douglas, Cass, Geyer, Bright, Hunter, Pettit, of Indiana, and Senator Thompson, of New Jersey. The only reason [illegible] three first of these have not lost their seats [illegible] because their terms have not expired, and [illegible] has been no opportunity to elect other men. Of the FORTY-TWO members of the House from the Northern States who [illegible] Kansas-Nebraska Bill, every one [illegible] Grow, Jones and Florence, of Pennsylvania, and W. H. English, of Indiana. Upon all the others, 39 the waters of political oblivion have closed forever. Now, the Lecompton Constitution is [illegible] to the great body of the people [illegible] Nebraska bill.

The Bonds of the Caribbean Sea Company, to the amount of \$1,000,000, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of San Pedro, have reached the dollars, several hundred in rolls having been obtained. It is proved by official documents that she had on board at the time of the catastrophe \$3,000,000, of which \$1,600,000 were in gold. Of this large sum, till now, only about \$400,000 have been recovered, which were obtained by means of a diving bell, in the mud and sand outside the ship. This is the first successful attempt ever made to penetrate the hull, where there is every reason to believe that the bulk of the specie will be found.

Jr. Wagner Arnold.—We [illegible] reprehensible at the Court of [illegible] M. Gaillardet, writing from Paris to the *Courrier des Etat Unis*, says:

"Diplomatic regard has been enlivened by a [illegible] given in letters from Lord [illegible] of the Duke of [illegible] the new Minister of the United States to the Pontifical Court. An Ambassador from the Temperance Society, he gives nothing to drink but water to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. He [illegible] sets before them dishes [illegible] parcel to the black [illegible] mouth somewhat [illegible] market himself up [illegible]

...On Friday night [illegible] ...ham, of Waukegan, [illegible] ...home from school, to look at a [illegible] ...upon coming too close to the machinery, her [illegible] ...ties caught in the belt, running over a large wheel, and she was whirled round and round for nearly a minute, and mangled in the most awful and horrible manner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissolving the Union—Kansas Item.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The following Democrats from Pennsylvania are openly against Lecompton: Messrs. Landy, Hickman, Dewart, Montgomery and Owen Jones. The last named wrote a letter to the Philadelphia meeting, and afterward withdrew it. Mr. Hickman has two speeches ready in order to meet either contingency which the issue may assume. Mr. Phillips is doubtful, and others are greatly exercised in mind.

In the House to day, Mr. Gartrell, a new and very verdant member from Georgia, delivered a fanatical declamation on Slavery, in reply to Mr. Blair. He lectured the Committee of the Whole for an hour on Abraham, Moses, the negro character, the condition of Hayti, Northern immorality and Southern superiority. He declared that if the Lecompton instrument did not pass, the Union would be immediately dissolved.

The House laughed at his solemn platitudes, and his threat of dissolution excited general derision.

It was commented on by Mr. Wilson in the Senate, who said that the slaveholders might go out of the Union as soon as they pleased, but they could not be allowed to take any of the Territory with them.

Senator Harlan made a powerful speech on Slavery, highly logical and philosophical in its character.

Dissatisfaction among the Democrats is increasing. *The States*, this evening, has another article against Lecompton. It is sustained in the course it is taking by many Southerners here, who admit that the game is lost in Kansas.

Secretary Stanton, of Kansas, is here. He says that the frauds at the recent election in Kansas were monstrous, and that the evidence of them is overwhelming.

Robert J. Walker is also here. The President's letter to him on the question of the submission of the Kansas Constitution to the people is even more decided than the newspapers have asserted. It declares that the fundamental principles of a Democratic government require that a Constitution be submitted for rejection or ratification to the popular vote. The whole letter will probably soon make its appearance in print.

The Republicans in Congress will oppose any increase of the standing army, though they will vote supplies and volunteers for the Utah war.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1858.

The Mexican question excites a good deal of interest here among the diplomists, and all are curious, not to say anxious, for the result.

Letters have been received here from the highest sources in Mexico, placing a new light upon President Comonfort's recent movements. They state that as early as the beginning of November last, seeing the impossibility of carrying on the government under the new Constitution, he had determined to resign. Many persons who became aware of this intention endeavored to dissuade him from it, setting forth the confusion that would invariably result in the republic. At this time Poyno and Zuloaga initiated a movement to set aside the Constitution, and confer upon the President extraordinary powers, and they wrote to several Generals in different parts of the republic to second such a movement, which they proposed to make on the 30th of November. It is said that this was done without the knowledge of President Comonfort, who persisted in his intention to resign if Congress did not adopt certain measures which he intended to propose as amendments to the Constitution.

After his installation as President, on the 1st of December, Comonfort became aware of the letters sent to to various places by Payno and Zuloaga; but as the necessity for the movement had disappeared, he supposed the matter would be dropped. One of these letters, however, was returned to a member of Congress from Michigan, who at once brought forward in that body an accusation against the writers. This produced a profound sensation and seriously compromised Zuloaga, who commanded one of the best divisions of the army. It was impossible to remove him from his command, for the agents of Santa Anna were constantly endeavoring to induce them to pronounce for him, and a change of commander at that time might have produced the result so much to be feared; his only resource, therefore, was to pronounce against the Congress that was endeavoring to remove him. This he determined to do, and the President was not aware of his movement till a few hours before it took place, and when it was too late to prevent it. In view of the possible course that might be forced upon the army if Zuloaga were not sustained, the great danger of a civil war which would result in turning the republic over to Santa Anna and the reactionary party, Comonfort determined to accept the movement, and thus make it the means of saving to the republic the liberal reforms that had already been achieved.

An effort is now being made, through a frank and clear explanation of these things, to prevent a conflict between the leaders of the Pueblan army, in command and those of the opposition; with these hopes of success yet in the distance the situation of affairs is exceedingly complicated, it is impossible to foresee the result. Santa Anna and the reactionists conspire incessantly to triumph over the now divided liberals, and the Pure section of these is laboring to reinstate the Constatution. These are the political difficulties that now surround President Comonfort, in addition to which he has an exhausted treasury and an unreliable army. You may depend upon the accuracy of these facts, which I have from the best sources.

Increase of the Standing Army.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The bill reported to the Senate by Colonel Davis, from the Military Committee, for the increase of the army, is a measure of much greater importance than it appears to be without a careful examination. By the latest published official report, the army consists of 17,894 officers and men, when (all as authorized by law, and had an actual strength of 15,542 officers and men. The bill reported from the Military Committee proposes to add two companies to each regiment of cavalry, dragoons, mounted riflemen, and infantry. The army consists of the following corps and regiments:—The staff consists of commissioned officers, the engineers, topographical engineers, and the ordnance; nine regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry. Each of these regiments, except the artillery, has ten companies. The artillery regiments were raised to twelve companies each. The bill proposes to add two companies to each regiment of the other arms of the service, so as to place them on the same footing as the artillery. There are fifteen regiments to be thus increased, requiring thirty additional companies, equal to three full regiments of the present strength. The additional officers to be provided for the new companies, if my memory serves me right, are fifteen captains, sixty lieutenants, and thirty second lieutenants. Adding to the aggregate of this number fifteen assistant surgeons, proposed to be added, and there will be 135 new army commissions to be bestowed.

It is also proposed to raise the strength of the companies from 74 to 96 men, in all arms of the service, thus providing for an addition of 4,250 men to the 60 companies, and 2,880 men in new companies, equal to an aggregate addition to the force of the Army of 7,130 men, and raising its authorized strength to 25,024 men.

Now this is a much larger addition to the Army than was called for by the President or Secretary of War. So long as 3,000 men are kept in Kansas for the purpose of insulting and oppressing the Free State men, no reinforcements, not to the extent of a single man or gun, are needed for the Army. There is no danger to the public peace in that Territory, except from the pro-Slavery hordes who make periodical and sporadic incursions from Missouri and Arkansas. Why not, then, if Kansas gives the Government any solicitude, station the troops in those States. If more troops are required for Utah, let the regiments and companies employed in guarding conspirators against the rights and the free institutions of the people, be ordered thither in the spring.

If the country can be made to understand this movement, Davis' bill can never be passed. The proposed increase of force is considerably over one-third of the present strength of the army. A Republican Senator has made a careful estimate of the average annual expense per man of supporting the army, and he makes it \$1,500 for each soldier, which is somewhat over the estimate presented in this correspondence, several months since. If the larger sum be correct, then the addition to the annual taxation of the country to be caused by the bill now proposed will be \$10,695,000 a year. With an empty Treasury, and the burdens now ever known, this ought to be a conclusive argument against the measure.

How it works.—An Eastern merchant was here a day or two since looking after some collections with which he had entrusted an attorney in the Fall. A memorandum of all bills and [illegible] he could not use it—it was Florence. The paper looked well enough, but he said it wouldn't go. He was not, we should judge, a member of any church, in good and regular standing, for he swore terribly, and would have instituted a suit against the owners of the Bank, but being advised to hold on, concluded to wait for [illegible] what prospect there might be of [illegible] state of things.—*Davenport Dem.* 24th inst.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

Horrible Scenes and Incidents.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND VICTIMS.

Three Thousand Bodies Already Recovered.

[From the Correspondence of the London Times.]
NAPLES, December 29.

The details which continue to arrive from the provinces of Basilicata and Principato Citeriore are of the most interesting character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not give us one-tenth part of the injuries that have been inflicted, partly because the authorities will not make them known and partly because they are not as yet informed of the greater portion of them. The official journal of Saturday night contains the names of 46 other townships, hitherto unnamed, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others levelled with the ground; others almost entirely destroyed churches, dwelling houses, and all; in some [illegible] are falling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground.

Out of these 46 places, 20 are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said 100 corpses have been taken out; of another 70; and it is expected 300 will be found; but of the amount of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these: "Many victims not all unburied;" "Very numbers perished, the number not yet known;" "Great, but unknown, the number of victims." It is my opinion, therefore, that what have been called the exaggerations of the public much more nearly approximate to the truth than the scanty and uncertain information published in the official journal. According to it, 3,555 bodies have already been dug out, a fearful number to think of, to which if we add the numbers yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the medium statement given of about 13,000 or 14,000 victims. The first efforts made are to erect temporary wooden buildings for the survivors.

Men are employed, too, in knocking down the falling houses and in burying the numerous dead. Care is also being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers. But all the exertions that can be made will only tend to slightly alleviate the misery which has been occasioned by the fearful blow that has fallen upon this unfortunate people. The character of the two awful shocks which were the occasion of the disaster, is thus described from Potenza, the capital of Basilicata: They were of equal duration, and the first was preceded and accompanied by a fearful subterraneous thunder, the same we observed in Naples. The sky was serene and the air tranquil. The first was undulatory and "sussultaria;" that which followed in about three minutes, with yet more violent undulations and "sussulti," was marked by vertical and convulsive movements.

The walls were thrown one over the other; heavy furniture was moved out of its place, or, as it were, whirled around, while the lighter articles and glass were thrown to a great distance. The effect of the second shock upon the province of Basilicata and Principato Citeriore are of the most interesting character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not give us one-tenth part of the injuries that have been inflicted, partly because the authorities will not make them known and partly because they are not as yet informed of the greater portion of them. The official journal of Saturday night contains the names of 46 other townships, hitherto unnamed, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others levelled with the ground; others almost entirely destroyed churches, dwelling houses, and all; in some [illegible] are falling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground.

Out of these 46 places, 20 are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said 100 corpses have been taken out; of another 70; and it is expected 300 will be found; but of the amount of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these: "Many victims not all unburied;" "Very numbers perished, the number not yet known;" "Great, but unknown, the number of victims." It is my opinion, therefore, that what have been called the exaggerations of the public much more nearly approximate to the truth than the scanty and uncertain information published in the official journal. According to it, 3,555 bodies have already been dug out, a fearful number to think of, to which if we add the numbers yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the medium statement given of about 13,000 or 14,000 victims. The first efforts made are to erect temporary wooden buildings for the survivors.

Men are employed, too, in knocking down the falling houses and in burying the numerous dead. Care is also being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers. But all the exertions that can be made will only tend to slightly alleviate the misery which has been occasioned by the fearful blow that has fallen upon this unfortunate people. The character of the two awful shocks which were the occasion of the disaster, is thus described from Potenza, the capital of Basilicata: They were of equal duration, and the first was preceded and accompanied by a fearful subterraneous thunder, the same we observed in Naples. The sky was serene and the air tranquil. The first was undulatory and "sussultaria;" that which followed in about three minutes, with yet more violent undulations and "sussulti," was marked by vertical and convulsive movements.

The walls were thrown one over the other; heavy furniture was moved out of its place, or, as it were, whirled around, while the lighter articles and glass were thrown to a great distance. The effect of the second shock upon the houses may be imagined, during which the falling houses struck one against another. The victims in Potenza seem to have been among the poorer classes, who having retired to rest had no time to escape. The intendent, Signor Rossica, who escaped in his shirt, seems to have been most meritoriously active. What is now done without the knowledge of President Comonfort, who persisted in his intention to resign if Congress did not adopt certain measures which he intended to propose as amendments to the Constitution.

After his installation as President, on the 1st of December, Comonfort became aware of the letters sent to to various places by Payno and Zuloaga; but as the necessity for the movement had disappeared, he supposed the matter would be dropped. One of these letters, however, was returned to a member of Congress from Michigan, who at once brought forward in that body an accusation against the writers. This produced a profound sensation and seriously compromised Zuloaga, who commanded one of the best divisions of the army. It was impossible to remove him from his command, for the agents of Santa Anna were constantly endeavoring to induce them to pronounce for him, and a change of commander at that time might have produced the result so much to be feared; his only resource, therefore, was to pronounce against the Congress that was endeavoring to remove him. This he determined to do, and the President was not aware of his movement till a few hours before it took place, and when it was too late to prevent it. In view of the possible course that might be forced upon the army if Zuloaga were not sustained, the great danger of a civil war which would result in turning the republic over to Santa Anna and the reactionary party, Comonfort determined to accept the movement, and thus make it the means of saving to the republic the liberal reforms that had already been achieved.

An effort is now being made, through a frank and clear explanation of these things, to prevent a conflict between the leaders of the Pueblan army, in command and those of the opposition; with these hopes of success yet in the distance the situation of affairs is exceedingly complicated, it is impossible to foresee the result. Santa Anna and the reactionists conspire incessantly to triumph over the now divided liberals, and the Pure section of these is laboring to reinstate the Constatution. These are the political difficulties that now surround President Comonfort, in addition to which he has an exhausted treasury and an unreliable army. You may depend upon the accuracy of these facts, which I have from the best sources.

Increase of the Standing Army.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The bill reported to the Senate by Colonel Davis, from the Military Committee, for the increase of the army, is a measure of much greater importance than it appears to be without a careful examination. By the latest published official report, the army consists of 17,894 officers and men, when (all as authorized by law, and had an actual strength of 15,542 officers and men. The bill reported from the Military Committee proposes to add two companies to each regiment of cavalry, dragoons, mounted riflemen, and infantry. The army consists of the following corps and regiments:—The staff consists of commissioned officers, the engineers, topographical engineers, and the ordnance; nine regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted riflemen, four regiments of artillery, ten regiments of infantry. Each of these regiments, except the artillery, has ten companies. The artillery regiments were raised to twelve companies each. The bill proposes to add two companies to each regiment of the other arms of the service, so as to place them on the same footing as the artillery. There are fifteen regiments to be thus increased, requiring thirty additional companies, equal to three full regiments of the present strength. The additional officers to be provided for the new companies, if my memory serves me right, are fifteen captains, sixty lieutenants, and thirty second lieutenants. Adding to the aggregate of this number fifteen assistant surgeons, proposed to be added, and there will be 135 new army commissions to be bestowed.

It is also proposed to raise the strength of the companies from 74 to 96 men, in all arms of the service, thus providing for an addition of 4,250 men to the 60 companies, and 2,880 men in new companies, equal to an aggregate addition to the force of the Army of 7,130 men, and raising its authorized strength to 25,024 men.

Now this is a much larger addition to the Army than was called for by the President or Secretary of War. So long as 3,000 men are kept in Kansas for the purpose of insulting and oppressing the Free State men, no reinforcements, not to the extent of a single man or gun, are needed for the Army. There is no danger to the public peace in that Territory, except from the pro-Slavery hordes who make periodical and sporadic incursions from Missouri and Arkansas. Why not, then, if Kansas gives the Government any solicitude, station the troops in those States. If more troops are required for Utah, let the regiments and companies employed in guarding conspirators against the rights and the free institutions of the people, be ordered thither in the spring.

If the country can be made to understand this movement, Davis' bill can never be passed. The proposed increase of force is considerably over one-third of the present strength of the army. A Republican Senator has made a careful estimate of the average annual expense per man of supporting the army, and he makes it \$1,500 for each soldier, which is somewhat over the estimate presented in this correspondence, several months since. If the larger sum be correct, then the addition to the annual taxation of the country to be caused by the bill now proposed will be \$10,695,000 a year. With an empty Treasury, and the burdens now ever known, this ought to be a conclusive argument against the measure.

How it works.—An Eastern merchant was here a day or two since looking after some collections with which he had entrusted an attorney in the Fall. A memorandum of all bills and [illegible] he could not use it—it was Florence. The paper looked well enough, but he said it wouldn't go. He was not, we should judge, a member of any church, in good and regular standing, for he swore terribly, and would have instituted a suit against the owners of the Bank, but being advised to hold on, concluded to wait for [illegible] what prospect there might be of [illegible] state of things.—*Davenport Dem.* 24th inst.

...On the 15th inst, a little daughter of A. [illegible]ham, of Waukegan, stopped on her way home from school, to look at a planing mill. Upon coming too close to the machinery, her [illegible] ties caught in the belt, running over a large wheel, and she was whirled round and round for nearly a minute, and mangled in the most awful and horrible manner.

Announcements.

CLERK OF RECORDER'S COURT.—The undersigned respectfully announces that he is a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. P. A. ROCHE.
Ja29-4d-129

FOR CLERK OF THE RECORDER'S COURT.—At the solicitation of my friends, FRANK LUMBARD will be a candidate for Clerk of the Recorder's Court, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. Ja29-4d-129

Wanted.

WANTED—A LOT ON WABASH OR Michigan Avenue, 60, 80 or 100 feet front, with house and stable—valued at about ten thousand dollars, for which a part will be paid in farm lands, part cash, and balance lumber. Any one having a Lot of the above description, and wishing to exchange, will please address P. O. Box 1013, giving location and price. Ja19-1m*

WANTED—EASTERN BANK NOTES, at a premium. Also, Notes of Solvent Banks of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Uncurrent Money purchased by C. H. HUCKWITH,
de12-3m-\$50 79 Randolph street.

Board and Boarding.

84 ADAMS STREET—BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can find good rooms and board in a private family, in modern repair, at 84 Adams street, near State.
Ja30-2w*

57 MICHIGAN AVENUE—BOARD AND rooms at 57 Michigan Avenue, at reduced prices. Also, day board. Ja29-1m*

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can obtain board and a pleasant front room in a private family at 67 West Madison street. Apply, or address Box 2000, Chicago P. O. Ja27-3d*

111 WABASH AVENUE—BOARD AND pleasant rooms (suite or single) can be had at 111 Wabash Avenue. Also day board. Ja23-1w*

38 & 40 FRANKLIN ST.—BOARDING.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a couple of large, pleasant rooms, fire, &c.; also a few single rooms and day board, can be obtained at 38 & 40 Franklin st. Ja7-2w-\$25

PRIVATE BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished front parlor and the use of a Piano, in a private family at No. 270 Michigan street (just across Rush street bridge, and opposite Lake House). Two single gentlemen also will be taken. ja4-1m*

To Let or Lease.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 74 LAKE STREET, Corner of Wells street. Enquire of Cobb, Gilman & Co., in the Marble Block on Lake Street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Apply to SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 78 Lake street. Ja29-2w

FOR RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICES, suitable for Lawyers, Doctors or Sleeping Rooms, in building corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. Inquire of STRONG & WILKY BROS.

FOR RENT—A ROOM 33x68 FEET, with Steam Power, in the second story of a Fire-proof building on corner of Randolph & Jefferson. Apply to H. WITBECK & CO. ja26-1m-87

FOR RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD Stories of store Nos. 211 and 213 South Water street, suitable for wholesale Dry Goods or Hat and Cap business. Apply to RAWSON, HARTLETT & CO., on the premises. ja16-1m*

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SLEEPING rooms over Strong & Wiley's Bank, opposite Metropolitan Hall, corner Randolph and Lasalle sts. Address P. O. Box 1761. ja14-tf

General Notices.

LOST—I WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS to any person that will return to the American Express Office, 20 Dearborn street, a Freight Receipt Book, lost a few days since. J. A. MOTT, Agent.
ja26-1t-29

FOUND—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A large, black, curly NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. He has a white spot on the breast and a white mark on the right fore leg. The owner can have said dog by proving property and paying costs, at John Schnaebra's Grocery Store, North Wells street, near North Avenue.
ja26-2t*

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, to any one that has a few hundred dollars, in a small stock of Groceries and Provisions, in the best location in the city. Address "A. A., P. O., Chicago." ja23-3t-51

L. H. LAFONTAINE, A. M., PROFESSOR of Greek, Latin, French, English Literature, Rhetoric, &c., intending to go to Europe in the fall for the benefit of his health, will give private lessons throughout the city, at very moderate charges. Residence, 125 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. ja21-1w

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A New 7 Octave, Rosewood, Round Cornered PIANO FORTE, of superior tone and finish, with the full improved Metallic Harp Frame, handsomely inlaid with pearl. Price \$325, and will be fully warranted. Apply at No. 136 Lake street, Chicago. ja21-1w

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE OF MERCY, ATTACHED TO the Convent of Mercy, for the protection and reception of poor young women of good character, and under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, is now open at No. 204 Wabash Avenue, for such as bring with them good recommendations. Terms—Those requiring board and washing or having work to give out, are respectfully solicited to call at the above address. Ja25-1m-d-b.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-ing been made Assignee of the estate of Hosmer & Daniel Hinton & Co., this is to caution all persons owing and being in debted in any form not to pay any notes, judgments or accounts due to the said firm, to any other person or persons other than the subscriber, and particularly to Messrs. Hosmer, Drummond & Davis, or to T. Shirley, Attorney, Chicago. Chicago, January 22d, 1858.
W. LILL, Assignee.
ja25-2w-\$22

BUTTER—A LOT OF FRESH ROLL BUTTER just received on consignment and for sale by C. MARSH,
ja22-2t-\$21 South Clark st., near Madison, Dep't.

CHURCH PEW FOR SALE—AN ELEgant Church Pew in the Second Presbyterian Church, Mr. Pickering's, to rent or sale. Inquire of the sexton during morning or evening service, or of Mr. Pickering, at the Tribune Office. ja18-tf

CAR WHEELS.—A. WHITNEY & SON'S CAR WHEELS—26 and 28 inch—for sale by F. W. PRATT,
ja9-1m-\$20 53 South Water st.

REMOVAL—NEW YORK AND ERIE Railroad Freight Office has been removed to No. 72 Dearborn street, one door south from Randolph street.
de31-1m-\$20

ASSIGNMENT NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day received an assignment of the property of Joseph Johnson, for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to the late firm of Johnson, Farnsworth & Co., or to said Joseph Johnson, are requested to call at Willard, Alexander & Co.'s Bank, No. 30 Clark st., and make payment.
Chicago, December 28th, 1857.
ja7-1

ther and Findings.

THE GREAT WESTERN
ER AND HIDE STORE,
203 S. Water Street, Chicago.

nter and Spanish Sole,
& Domestic Kip & Calf Skins,
GS, LASTS, FINDIN
ESS AND SADDLE LEATHER,
SELLING OFF
reat Reduction of Pric
BY
BLACKBURN & BRO
Hides wanted, for cash, at market price.

THER--LEATHER.
JAMES KELLY,
KELLY & BLACKBURN, HAVING
ased the interest of his partner in the busi
ng the customers of the house, and
that he can, attribute the business so long
o. 243 Lake Street,
ridge, where he hopes to be favored with a con
the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed
ms. He will have constantly on hand a large
best brands of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
AND CALF SKINS,
H AND SLAUGHTER SOLE,
LININGS, LASTS, &c.
ER AND RUBBER BELTING,
will always sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Nov. 26, 1857. JAMES KELLY.

Insurance.

CE—THE LATE MONARCH IN-
RANCE COMPANY.—The Liverpool and Lon
ge Insurance Company give notice, that having
the business and assets of the Monarch Insu
pany, parties insured by that Company are re
apply to the Liverpool and London and Globe
corner of South Water and Clark streets, for
of their Policies, the effecting business of the
because of this arrangement the united resource
panies, derived from the premiums of business
s of millions of dollars annually. The Liverpool
rance Company is therefore prepared to in
amount hitherto taken on unexceptionable
J. H. KINZIE, Agent.

NO. B. ACKLEY & CO.,
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,
Office No. 4 Masonic Temple,
ILLINOIS
REFERENCES.
Wiley Brothers, Whipple, Alling & Billings,
ger, Esq., Geo Smith & Co.,
ettin & Co., Brothers & Co.,
& Sackett, Great Western Stove Co.,
Merrell, Mason & Co.,
Sleeper & Co., Lowenhaupt, Wright & Co.

CONNECTICUT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
al.....$2,500,000
GOODWIN, President. | GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary
Jno. B. Ackley, Agent,
Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill

ERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Capital.....$250,000
ums.....$37,000
CAUFIELD, Secretary. | C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
Company having complied with the Insurance Law
ois, takes Risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings,
Produce, on all kinds of Insurable Property in
and vicinity.
J. B. ACKLEY, Agent,
Office No. 4 Masonic Temple

ERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Fire and Marine.)
pital.....$250,000
DIRECTORS:
Thos. B. Florence, Charles Dingle,
W. Armstrong, Thomas Manderson,
P. Steinbach, Edward L. Hirschfeld,
S. Neal, Fredk'k C. Brewster,
HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
Thos. S. Ellis, Secretary.
Company has complied with the Illinois Insurance

Risks taken on Hulls, Cargoes, and Merchandize ins
and Losses paid by E. P. WARD, Agent,
Office in Dole's New Building (up stairs)
Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.
horized Capital.....$500,000
ed in and Secured.....$250,000
OS. 107 SOUTH WATER ST., IN FORMOSO BUILDING
DIRECTORS.
Chas V Dyer, Hart I Bonnell,
O B Wellington, Wm Blair,
G O E Fanning, Thos Hoge.
OFFICERS.
Hon E Rees, Pres't. Henry Bandi, Actuary,
Wm Blair, Sec'y. H W Hinsdale, Jr. Sup't.
H A Tucker, Treasurer.
above Company, being now fully organized under a
ter granted by the Legislature of this State, is prepared
ue Policies against loss or damage by Fire on Buil
Merchandize, Furniture and other insurable pro
on reasonable terms.
Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to
all its branches, to be had at the office of the
Wm. B. Ogden, Esq. Wm. H. Brown, Esq.
Jno. P. Wilkes, " Chas V Dyer, "
Ed. I. Tinkham, Esq. JOHN F. TINKHAM, Esq.
Canal Collector's office, Dole's Building, Room 5,
Corner Clark & S. Water s.

REMOVED TO NO. 7, CLARK STREET
T. L. Miller's
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.
LORRILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York City.
Capital.....$300,000
And Large Surplus.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Brooklyn.
Capital.....$500,000
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York City.
Capital.....$500,000

100,000 Seamless Bags.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE
Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company, offer to the
5,000 Lewiston Seamless Bags,
5,000 Hanover Seamless Bags,
which are equal to any Bags in the market. Orders
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 4 and 5 Sackett's Block, South Water st.
dec16-3m

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED
INDIA RUBBER BELTING & PACKING,
Of superior quality, for sale by the manufacturers
lowest prices, by the
Gum Goods Agency, 107 Lake st.
jan1-1y

The Book Trade.

To the Lovers of Chess.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform all lovers of the Game of Chess, that they have been appointed agents in the Northwest for the sale of

THE CHESS MONTHLY,

Published in New York. The critical and analytical department will be under the editorial supervision of Paul Morphy, and we believe no other can command the greatest of American chess players.

Terms three dollars a year, payable in advance. A specimen number will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents in postage stamps. The first volume, neatly bound in cloth, can be furnished for $3.50. Address

CARNES & WILSON, 134 Lake st.
jan7

The Record of the Year.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the Year 1858. (12mo. Nearly 400 pages. Price $1 in paper; $1.25 bound. Will be sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of the price.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC is too well known to require more than a simple announcement, having been as regularly published for twenty-nine Years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, as indispensable to men of business and men of science as to professional men and men of general culture and business. No library is now complete without it.

With the valuable assistance of the Heads of Departments at Washington, and of his many correspondents and correspondents in all parts of the country, the Editor has been able to give a condensed record of the most important public transactions of the year, so that he found in no other work. The volume for 1858 will be found to be a complete record of the Government, Finances, Legislation, Public Improvements, Internal Improvements and Revenues of the United States, and the several States.

CARNES & WILSON,
for sale by 134 Lake st., Chicago.
jan29

New Work by Mayne Reid,
AT CARNES & WILSON'S.

THE PLANT HUNTERS; OR, ADVENTURES AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND FORESTS OF TROPICAL AMERICA. By Captain Mayne Reid. With numerous illustrations. Price 75 cents.

By Anna Cora Ritchie.

TWIN ROSES—A NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR of "Autobiography of a Actress," &c. 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

By Charles Reade.

WHITE LIES—A NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "Peg Woffington," &c. 1 volume 12mo. 1 complete work.

By Mrs. Jameson.

SKETCHES OF ART—IN BLUE AND GOLD. 1 VOL. 12mo. With a fine Steel Engraving. 75 cents.

By Walter Scott.

HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY—"THE MONASTERY." 1 vols. 18mo.

By Grace Greenwood.

STORIES AND LEGENDS OF TRAVEL AND REST. With Engravings. 75 cents.

For sale by CARNES & WILSON,
jan12 134 Lake street, Chicago.

Magazines for 1858,
AT CARNES & WILSON'S, NO. 134 LAKE Street.

AMERICAN.

Atlantic, Leslie's Gazette, Harpers', Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, Ladies' National, Ladies' Repository, Methodist Quarterly, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Historical Magazine, Bankers' Magazine, Hunt's Merchants, Littell's Living Age.

ENGLISH.

The British Quarterlies and Blackwood, Dickens' Household Words, Chambers' Journal, Paxton's Botanical, The Gentlemans Magazine of Science, Art and Manufactures, Notes and Queries, Bentley's Miscellany, Art Journal, Punch.

CARNES & WILSON will supply the above, as well as other English, French and American Periodicals, at the lowest rates, and deliver them faithfully to any part of the city, or forward them by mail to any part of the country.

Removal!

D. B. COOKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED their business of their new Store in PORTLAND BLOCK, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts. de21

D. B. Cooke & Co.,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, PORTLAND BLOCK, corner Dearborn and Washington streets, would ask the attention of those seeking Holiday Gifts, to their extensive stock of

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

Embracing the choicest editions of the Poets, Novelists and Standard Authors. Their stock is new and fresh, having been mostly purchased since the burning of the late Book Store. Call on D. B. COOKE & CO.,
de22 Corner Dearborn and Portland Block.

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
PUBLISHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
Fall and Holiday Sales of '57-8.

Large Octavo Illustrated Series.

ADAMS (Rev. William.)—Sacred Allegoriess. By Rev. William Adams. With newly engraved engravings, executed by Messrs. Whitney & Jocelyn.

BURNS (Robert.)—The Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Allan Cunningham. With a Glossary. This is the only large type edition of Burns extant. Elegantly illustrated with eleven fine engravings, from original designs by Schussele.

CAMPBELL.—The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell. 1 volume. 8vo. Splendidly illustrated with 11 fine engravings.

GOLDSMITH (Macaulay.)—The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M. B. With a Life by Thomas Babington Macaulay. Elegantly illustrated with eleven fine engravings.

HEBER (Lord Bishop.)—The Poetical Works of Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. With an introduction by the Rev. R. A. Heber. With eleven fine engravings, drawn by ten fine engravers, from original designs by Schussele.

HART.—The Female Prose Writers of America, with Biographical Notices and Specimens of their Writings. By Joon S. Hart, L.L. D. Elegantly illustrated with portraits in the first style of art, from original drawings.

KEBLE.—The Christian Year. Thoughts in Verse, for the Sundays and Holidays Throughout the Year. By Rev. John Keble, late of Hursley. Elegantly illustrated with ten fine engravings.

READ.—The Female Poets of America. A new edition, thoroughly revised, with Biographical Notices and Specimens of their Writings. By Thomas Buchanan Read (the "Poet Artist"). Elegantly illustrated with portraits in the first style of art, from original paintings.

ROGERS.—The Complete Poetical Works of Samuel Rogers. 1 volume. 8vo. Splendidly illustrated with thirteen fine engravings.

STEVENS.—The Parables of the New Testament Practically Unfolded. By Rev. William Batson Stevens, D. D. Author of "St. Andrew the Apostle," "Philadelphia," &c. Elegantly illustrated with eight fine engravings.

THOMPSON (Murdoch.)—The Seasons. By James Thompson. With a Life by Murdoch. Elegantly illustrated with eight fine engravings.

For sale by KEEN & LEE,
de23 145 Lake street.

Belle and Lilly;
OR, THE GOLDEN RULE—A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. With Colored Engravings.

This little work is by a lady of Chicago, and will be found to be a useful and interesting. Price 50 cents. For sale by
CARNES & WILSON,
de23 134 Lake street.

Magazines for 1858,
AT CARNES & WILSON'S, NO. 134 LAKE Street.

AMERICAN.

A Quantic, Leslie's Gazette, Harpers', Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, Ladies' National, Ladies' Repository, Methodist Quarterly, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Historical Magazine, Bankers' Magazine, Hunt's Merchants, Littell's Living Age.

ENGLISH.

The British Quarterlies and Blackwood, Dickens' Household Words, Chambers' Journal, Paxton's Botanical, The Gentlemans Magazine of Science, Art and Manufactures, Notes and Queries, Bentley's Miscellany, Art Journal, Punch.

CARNES & WILSON will supply the above, as well as other English, French and American Periodicals, at the lowest rates, and deliver them faithfully to any part of the city, or forward them by mail to any part of the country.

Diaries.....1858
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLAYTON'S, FRANCES and LOUTRELL'S, and others, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

TAX RECEIPT BOOKS—CONTAINING forms for State and country taxes, and special assessments, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

MONTHLY BALANCE BOOKS—AS- SORTED sizes, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

FANCY INKSTANDS—IN GREAT VA- RIETY, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

GOLD PENS—DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE'S, and Morton's, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

LAWYER'S DOCKETS—VARIOUS forms, of our own manufacture, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

JUSTICE'S DOCKETS—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO.
de16

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. Folsom,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
COR. LAKE AND CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A RICH STOCK of Diamond Ear-Drops, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Diamond Studs and Sets.

JEWELRY SETTS,

In Forms of Florentine and Roman Mosaic, Coral, Pearl, Lava, Cameo, and set in Gold.

WATCHES,
Diamond and Enamelled, Fine Gold and Silver, of various qualities and patterns.

GOLD CHAINS,
Guard, Fob, Vest and Chatelaine
Gold Keys, Rings, Pins, Ear-Drops, Lockets, Pencils, Tassels, Charms, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, Seals, Keys

Silver and Plated Ware.

☞ Imported from Boston Manufactories, a large stock of Jewelry and Silver Ware, which will be offered in the trade at the lowest Boston prices.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.
S. BRUENN,
No. 61 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Lake and Randolph sts.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM AMERICAN and European Manufacturers, my assortment of Jewelry is now complete in all its branches. Parties in want of Jewelry may be assured that I can please any one who may favor me with a call, for I am selling at low cash Prices, and am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment in the trade with small profits, to perfect quick sales.

My Wholesale CLOCK DEPARTMENT is the largest of any in the Western States, and my engagements with Manufacturers enable me to sell at very low prices.

I invite all admirers of articles in this line to give me a call. Bear in mind the number—61 South Clark street, between Lake and Randolph sts.

☞ All kinds of Mechanical and Philosophical Instruments made and repaired. Models for Patent Rights made and corrected. Jan6

Molasses.
500 BBLS NEW PLANTATION MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.,
114 & 116 S. Water st., foot of Dearborn.

Coffee.
500 BAGS RIO COFFEE IN STORE. For sale low by
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.,
114 & 116 S. Water st., foot of Dearborn.

New Fruit.
3000 BXS LONDON LAYER AND M. R. RAISINS.
3000 Bxs London Layer and M. R. Raisins.
500 Bags Smyrna Sultanas.
500 Bags Patras Currants.
In store and for sale by
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.,
114 & 116 S. Water st., foot of Dearborn.

Sugars.
WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY LARGE lots of New Crop New Orleans Sugars, raw and refined, which we offer at low prices for cash.
HINSDALE & BABCOCK,
Successors to J. H. Dunham & Co.,
114 & 116 S. Water street,
Foot of Dearborn.

Spartan Musicks.

TO CURE A COLD—A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS.—Now, while winter, with its burdens of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such unpleasant shocks to nature's system, and at the same time be worth of the remedy will do as we advertise it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other remedy. We are told, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See advertisement.)

DR. TILTON has removed to No. 141 State street for the winter, with his father-in-law's (col. Dr. H. James') Canabis Indica, for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. The Canabis Indica effects a wonderful and speedy cure, with no reaction. Try it, and live. He also has his Spyre-dynamometer, and in one moment can tell you the exact state of your lungs. Consultation gratis.

P. S.—By addressing Dr. Tilton a note through the Chicago Post Office, inclosing four postage stamps (12 cents), a receipt will be sent in return, free of charge, to any part of the Union. DR. TILTON,
no13-2m-123 141 State st., P. O. Box 1662, Chicago, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—D. Cowles & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers of Wilson's Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect Leg ever invented. The first premium received and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 2nd, 1856. Manufactory, 192 Lake street, corner of Wells. Room No. 13, Merchant's Exchange. P. O. Box 2435. de9-3m-p

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHESEMAN'S Pills. Prepared by Dr. Cheseman & Co., Chemists, M.D., New York City. The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operations, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all "obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache" pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as a miscarriage would certainly result therefrom.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to the General Agent.

R. R. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
192 Broadway, New York.
PENTON & ROBINSON, 13 South Water st.,
PENTON, PIERCE & CO., 94 Lake st.,
ROLLIN, SMITH & CO.
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, 120 Randolph st.,
jy16'57-1y Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoins his office, on the same floor, at 220 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Monsr. Tabert's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 M. to 4 P.M. In the evening gentlemen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.
de 7

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness Neuralgia, Scrofula, Humors and Sores, relieving all pains in from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Sore Joints, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Penton & Robinson, Wholesale Druggists, 13 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. Try everything else, then get one paper and be relieved.
se21 d&w1y

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Mess-rooms, and Private Families is commended to a trial of LEA & PERRINS' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauce at the New York Exhibition, affords the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of the name, such as "LEA & PERRIN," only proprietors of the Genuine Sauce.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS, New York,
jy7-1y Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 81 Clark street, opposite Tremont House. de8

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.
AT THE
OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND
EYE INFIRMARY,
37 - Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. - 37
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight.

DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, (late of Paris, France,) calls the attention of the public, and in particular of those whose eyesight is weak or suffering, to his

Newly Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble
SPECTACLES.

The clearness and perfection of these Glasses, and the scientific principle on which they are ground, are such that they never fail to relieve persons with sore or inflamed eyes, preserve and strengthen the eyesight of the old and feeble, as well as of the young, and enable persons of all ages to read and write for many hours without any fatigue upon fine and close work, without injury to their sight.

Improved Eye Glasses, Eye Shades, Magnifying Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, &c., always kept on hand in great variety.

Advice and consultation on diseased eyes, free.

☞ Short or long sighted persons residing in a distance can procure Glasses suited to their sight, and not being able to call personally, can be supplied with them, safely and quickly, through the mail or by express, by forwarding to the answers to the following questions:—First—Are you long or short sighted? Second—Is your sight objects clearly, or far from it? Third—Is it worse or better at night? Fourth—Is it worse or better for both purposes. Third—State the exact number of inches from your eyes distant from the point, while reading, both distinctly and with ease.

The price for my different qualities of Spectacles are as follows:—Fine Gilt or Crystal Spectacles, $5; Fine Silver Bows, $12, $10 and $8; in silver bows, $4; and 2 dollars; Steel and Bone, $4, $3, $2 and 1 dollar. A pair of Spectacles, one of the above sizes, together with 1 pocket-glass in your (registered) letter, you will receive by return mail; but if it does not suit your eyes, or eyesight of the quality you desire, of the proper power to suit your sight.

Persons desiring additional information on any of the above subjects, or in regard to diseased eyes, &c., must inclose their P. O. post stamp in their letter, otherwise it will not be answered.

DR. ROSENBERG,
Opticus and Graduate of the Optical Medical College of Vienna and Paris.

THE following certificates are among numerous others which he has received from the most distinguished and scientific men:

LEXINGTON, Columbia Co., N.Y., May 11, 1856.
Dr. Rosenberg—Sir: I have received the two glasses which I ordered at your establishment, and attended by your advice. They are of superior quality, and present a perfect focus. I have used Prescott, Hall & Co.'s glasses in clearness and purity of material far surpassing any spectacles I have formerly used. I can now read the finest print, and sew by candle light with ease. I am, sir, respectfully yours, MARTIN VAN BUREN.
jan1-1y

DISTINCT VISION.

SPECTACLES, SUITED TO ALL SIGHTS and ages, fitted carefully and with judgment, at the
79 South Clark Street,
AT
LOUIS MAUSS, OPTICIAN,
[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N.Y.]

Where will be found, also, a large assortment of Opera and Marine Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Compasses and Mathematical Drawing Instruments &c. &c. jan16-1y

DR. H. JAMES'

Discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was first introduced by him, to his only child, a daughter of was given up to die. His last hope much of which proved entirely restorative, and in resulting in his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the remedy in hundreds of cases of sufferers in all parts of the world, and there is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once put to flight and dissipate. Night-sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, sinking expectoration, pain in the breast, tightness across the chest, difficult breathing, loss of appetite, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the system, &c., &c., are all speedily removed by its use in the shortest reasonable period; it nourishes the patient, who is too much reduced to partake of solid food, as it is strengthens, braces and vitalizes the brain; it heals, as if by magic, all internal sores, ulcerations, queers and inflammations in the lungs, throat, &c. It is a specific for a cough, at once obviates consultation, building up waste tissue and muscle, as the rich vivifies and enlivens the growth of the grass. It is without a rival as a tonic, and it immediately applies electricity, or magnetic force (by it I were to believe) to every part of the system. All of which is guaranteed. The undersigned has never failed in making those who have tried it completely healthy and happy. For the benefit of those who have a portion of doubt as regard the above statement, or do not feel able to purchase the medicine, I am willing to oblige, consulting full relief by a reaction if it will not be successful using, and a history of the discovery, sent free of postage on receipt of their address.

Address DR. H. JAMES,
No. 79 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

S. B.—This is to certify, that I have no business connection with Dr. Thos. H. Tilton, and that he, nor his agents, Dr. Oliver Old Safe and Co., has no authority for the sale procured by me.
jan15-2w-165 DR. H. JAMES.

ADVERTISING AGENCY,
63 Dearborn st.....Chicago
C. H. SCRIVEN,

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT FOR all the leading papers of the West and North-west. Attention is respectfully solicited to the unrivalled facilities for advertising their business in the most efficient, prompt and economical manner, to those persons or firms desiring to engage in the Advertising business in Chicago, is executed by none. Files of papers, prices and terms of advertising, can always be found at my office.
C. H. SCRIVEN,
ja19 63 Dearborn st.

Daguerreotypes at Reduced Prices
AT HESELDEN'S GALLERY.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TIMES, and those wishing to make a valuable present, the subscriber offers Pictures in the unrivalled style of beauty and artistic excellence, at greatly reduced prices, until after the holidays.

The daguerreotype, for a miniature, is now considered by all the most refined and cultivated, as far excel all other styles of pictures, in point of brilliancy and life-like beauty.

Now is the time to secure the likeness of your friend the cheapest and best likeness in the world—gilt that will outlast the tomb of time, and will increase in value as time wears on.

Wonder of the World.

THE GREAT SECRET REVEALED.—By the undersigned, after years of study and research, and a practice of CURING THE BLIND, is now prepared to cure almost the least in the most inveterate cases. Pamphlet, containing full particulars, sent free of charge, to any address.
DR. J. FRANKLIN,
de14-3m Oculist and Aurist, Geneva, Wis.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 29.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING MATTERS

We gather the following facts in regard to the present condition and operations of the Lake Superior Mining Companies, from the Lake Superior *Miner* of the 9th inst.

The mines on the Point and at Portage Lake have been much affected by the financial difficulties of the time. On several valuable locations operations have been temporarily suspended, and on others the force has been much reduced. There is, nevertheless, every prospect that the aggregate production of the current year will be an increase over the past. The Portage Lake district will probably show the greatest relative advancement, as the three mines on the northern side are promising splendidly.

On the extreme point they are now at work with a view solely to the permanent interests of the mines, and will not, probably, make any return of copper for some years. There is a rumor that other mines now suspended will recommence operations before long.

The mines now at work on the Point in the vicinity of Copper Harbor are those of the French Company—the Clark and Montreal mines. Both are under the superintendence of M. J. Borie. The surface improvements of the Clark mine are very good. A superb wagon road, with railroad grades and curves, has been constructed to the lake. The mine is situated on the northern side of the bluff. The surface show was remarkably good, and has been sustained in depth, as believe, as far as they have sunk. In opening the mine, the company have adopted a plan which differs materially from that usually practised upon this lake. They will open the mine to a great extent before any of the vein is taken down by stoping. It is the intention to sink two shafts to the depth of seven or eight hundred feet, and connect by the proper levels, before breaking the lode otherwise.

MONTREAL MINE.—Operations have just commenced here. The ground is showing very well at present.

NORTHWEST MINE.—Here they are working quite a large force on tribute, on two veins, with very good results. In the old mine they are running the stamps, and have taken an important amount of copper from them. One mass which they found buried among the dirt, weighed over 3000 pounds.

CONNECTICUT MINE.—At the Connecticut they are working a few parties on tribute. It is the opinion of those who are best acquainted with this mine, that only more extensive openings are required to place it among the dividend paying mines of the country.

COPPER FALLS MINE.—At the Copper Falls, on the old vein, they are working on tribute with good results. The ground at the intersection of the ash bed by the vein is showing unusually well. On the Owl Creek vein they are working on Company account, and it is showing very well. The location contains an immense amount of mineral ground. In its early history the masses found near the surface led to misapprehensions as to the true character of the various lodes.

CENTRAL MINE.—The present appearance of this mine would seem to indicate that the vein had been stripped quite close for shipment, and that they have waited for the winter to push forward new openings.

GARDEN CITY MINE.—The Garden City is now under the superintendence of Capt. Paul, late of the *North American*. They seem to be principally employed in getting ready for the operations of another year.

PHŒNIX MINE.—The Phœnix is working a small force on tribute, which yields a monthly profit.

CLIFF MINE.—The Cliff mine never looked better than at present. In November they raised 150 tons, making their average monthly product for the year more than 140 tons. A new feature of great value has lately been discovered. In the L fathom level, north of No. 3, on the west, they have met with a branch lode which contains superb ground. The same is seen in the LX level. In the LXX, north of No. 3, is said to be the best ground for copper ever seen in the mine. The amount of copper now showing there has been estimated by some to be 400 tons. The No. 4 shaft, upon the hill —sinking vertically through the greenstone, is down about 410 feet—about 100 feet below the level of the lower adit. It is expected to cut the lode near the LXXX fathom level which will give them some 360 feet yet to sink. It will then be about 160 feet below the level of Lake Superior.

Avery shaft, which is a vertical shaft now sinking near No. 3, is down about 140 feet.

NORTH AMERICAN.—At the North American there is nothing new which requires particular notice. Between the last named mine and the Portage Lake district everything is now idle.

FRANKLIN MINE.—The Franklin mine has been opened during the past season upon the Pewable vein, immediately north of the location of that name. The present openings sustain the character of the lode as disclosed in the Pewabic mine.

PEWABIC MINE.—At the Pewabic they are working vigorously, with a show about as good as ever. They will probably ship 300 to 400 tons during the next season.

QUINCY MINE.—This is a magnificent property, possessing a great number of explored veins, a large tract, and unequalled facilities for working. They have a great extent of the Pewable vein, upon which are large openings. A large mass, estimated to weigh 30 or 40 tons, has recently been uncovered.

ISLE ROYALE AND HURON MINES.—On the southern side of Portage Lake, the Isle Royale and Huron mines are now at work. At the former they have a considerable extent of rich ground now open. Several abandoned places have been broken with good promise, but there is nothing particularly new in the appearance of the mine.

HURON MINE.—The appearance of the mine is still quite promising, and they seem to be waiting the result of further openings on the Isle Royale, as both mines are upon the same vein. The Huron has a large extent of mineral ground.

During the past season Portage Lake shipped about 700 tons of copper. The Point shipped about 2,300 tons, and the Ontonagon District shipped more than 3,200 tons, making in all some 6,300 tons shipped from the copper region.

THE BIGGEST PIECE OF COPPER—CLIFF MINE AHEAD.—A mass of copper was lately sent away from the Cliff mine weighing 10,400 pounds. This is much the largest piece of native metal ever yet sent away from any mine.

THE WEATHER.—This still continues delightful, interspersed with an agreeable variety of sunshine and snow, with medium temperature. The snow is but little over a foot in depth, so that the Minnesota road, over which the copper from that and the National and Rockland mines are brought forward for shipment, is not yet first rate, hence the small amount received last month from those mines. *Lake Superior Miner.*

The Red Petticoat Banished.

The Philadelphia *Gazette*, of Saturday, says:

To a gust of wind which swept down Chestnut street, yesterday afternoon, we are indebted for the discovery of a new freak of fashion.—The red woolen petticoats recently introduced by Eugenie, have already found their way into this city, and will most likely become the rage during the season. From a momentary glimpse of the article, we suppose them to be made of some fine material like Salisbury flannel, though possibly, they may be cashmere. Around the bottom run broad stripes in bright colors, giving a decidedly picturesque appearance to the ladies, as they gracefully step over the gutters. The ladies will, therefore, dispense with white ones, and those gothic continuations which have, of late, been so highly in vogue.

The New York *Herald* enlightens its readers thus:

THE SCARLET PETTICOAT IN BROADWAY.—This latest novelty in female attire has made its appearance in Broadway repeatedly; and a gentleman who had nothing better to do, informs us that he counted no less than five red or crimson petticoats yesterday, in a walk from Grace Church to the Park. These piquant garments are not, however, as yet worn in the manner prescribed by the fashion authorities at the other side of the Atlantic. The dress should be looped up on the left side so as to display the red skirt, which can be long or short, according to the taste of the fair wearer or the presentability of her ankle. This arrangement is excellent in bad weather, as it leaves the right hand free to lift the skirts out of the mud—a consideration of no small consequence in this city. We learn that great numbers of these petticoats are sold, but as yet the ladies have not mustered courage to loop their dresses up. It has, however, been done at a number of the public balls, and the effect is said to be perfectly charming.

Thus the New York *Tribune:*

Red petticoats begin to peep out in Broadway, modestly, and as if half ashamed of themselves, but still sufficiently manifest to convince the world of their presence. It is curious to note the sudden change in the direction of promenader's eyes. The gaze which lately stared fixedly at even height with ladies' faces, is now modestly lowered upon the hem of the garment in search of the new fashion and pretty ankles. So far but few (petticoats) have appeared; but the fire is kindled and it needs only the breath of a leading fashion-monger to break forth into a crimson flame, which will envelop all womankind.

Adolph Smoldt, formerly of Geneva, Kane county, was lately killed in Oregon by the Indians. His family now reside at Geneva.

A Colored Paupier.—The largest flower in the world—that of Mr. Krickstand, with of the Liverpool Horticultural Society.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, 31.)

On Thursday night some excitement arose among our people on account of a report that Wm. Strickland was yet in the city. The police had failed to ascertain whether the report was true or not, and, in order that all excitement might be allayed at once and forever, it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called the next day at 11 o'clock. This was accordingly done through the papers, and at the hour announced a large and respectable number of our citizens assembled at the Amphitheatre. Dr. Woodcock was called to the Chair and the meeting organized. The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman, and, after a few well-timed remarks from Dr. Moore, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of gentlemen to wait upon Mrs. Strickland, and respectfully explain to her that she could not longer be permitted to remain in the city, and must take her departure without delay. The meeting then adjourned, and doubtless by this time the Committee have fulfilled their disagreeable duty.

Many persons believe the meeting ought not to have been held, on account of giving undue importance to Strickland's advent among us, and in all probability cresting for him that very capital which he expected to make from his visit here. We regret the necessity of the meeting, but believe it was the very best thing to do under the circumstances. This man Strickland had been expelled from the city for an offence, which, in the opinion of respectable and law abiding men, authorized and demanded his expulsion; his wife was permitted to remain here, and with the assistance of his agents, settle up his affairs. After establishing himself in business in the West, he published an almanac, intended as an advertisement, in which he makes himself out a martyr, threatens good and honorable citizens of this place with assassination, reviles the honored dead, and then returns to the city, only after a short lapse of time, expecting, doubtless, to be again driven out with a great clamor and noise, and under such circumstances as would create for him great notoriety at home. This our people were anxious to prevent, and consequently took steps to have him quietly removed from the city; his wife remained here, and as long as she remained, of course, reports would circulate that Strickland was yet amongst us, and would remain in defiance of us. Reports that caused many to believe that he was concealed here by some of our citizens, and creating and causing suspicion and distrusts amongst us. Under all the circumstances, we fully concur with the action of the meeting, and think that the sooner we get rid of Strickland and all that belongs to him the better.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas.
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Edwin R. Tuttle vs. Luther L. Mills, Walter K. Mills, Matthew Laflin, Solomon A. Smith and Royal A. E. Mills.—Foreclosure.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, and upon the cross bills filed therein on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1857, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, State of Illinois, will, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public vendue, lot No. twenty-six (26) in Block No. eight (8), in Peter Dunbar's Addition to Chicago; also Block No. twelve (12), in the School Section Addition to Chicago—all in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Chicago, Jan. 25, 1858.—de2-d&w3

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
March Term, A. D. 1858.
Orsmel S. Hough vs. Charles J. Kershaw, Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, that Orsmel S. Hough, complainant, filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, 1858, as is by law required.
Now unless you, the said Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of March next, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
C. B. HOSMER, Complt's Sol'r.—ja26-w3

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
March Term, 1858.
Andrew Major vs. Margaret Miller.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Margaret Miller, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Margaret Miller, defendant above named, that Andrew Major filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March next, 1858, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Margaret Miller, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit County of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of March, 1858, and plead to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
HEALY PHELPS, Complt's Sol'r. ja21-w 151

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
March Term, A.D. 1858.
Peter J. Wipp vs. Otto Peterson.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Otto Peterson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 31st day of January, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Peter J. Wipp, and against the estate of the said Otto Peterson, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Otto Peterson, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Peter J. Wipp, and against the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, and will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. LARNED, Pl'ff's Att'y. ja16-w3

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
March Term, A. D. 1858.
Artemus Carter vs. Frank Valli and John Chappell.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Artemus Carter, and against the estate, of the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, for the sum of five hundred dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Frank Valli and John Chappell, shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of Cook county, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the amount claimed in the said plaintiff's declaration, and costs, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL WITTER JAMESON, Pl'ff's Att'y. ja15-w3

MASTER'S SALE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.
George A. Prince and Theodore Stephenson, vs. Nathaniel P. Isham, Frances M. Isham, Franklin Hasbrouck, Henry J. Hunter, Alfred W. Farnham, Joseph L. Jennings, William F. Myrick and James H. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of sale, made and entered in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 16th day of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the highest bidder, sell at the following described parcel of land, situated in Cook county, in the State of Illinois, and described as follows, to wit: The north half of the south-west quarter of fractional section fifteen (15), in township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, Dec. 18, 1857. de19-w4 $17

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
March Term, A.D. 1858.
Jeremiah H. Russell vs. Jeremiah Russell, Jr., Benjamin M. Russell.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 15th day of December, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Jeremiah H. Russell, against the estate of the said Jeremiah Russell, Jr., for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jeremiah H. Russell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the amount claimed in the said plaintiff's declaration, and costs, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GILBERT & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys. ja15-w3

Master's Sale.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County,
In Chancery.
Conrad Hollsinger, by Henry Baumberg, his guardian, vs. Wilhelmina R. Ahrens, Henry F. Ahrens, Henry F. Ahrens, Jr., Conrad Hollsinger, Jr., and Christian Langenbeck, by Parthey his guardian.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-one (31) in the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-one (31), in the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-one (31), and the south half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), north of Range-twelve (12), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook county, State of Illinois. Terms of sale, will be one-fourth cash in the day of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in three years from the day of sale, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by mortgage on the premises sold.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, January 4, 1858.—ja4-td30

Legal Notices.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1858.
Frederick Oisen vs. Otto Peterson.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Otto Peterson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 14th day of January, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Frederick Oisen, and against the estate of the said Otto Peterson, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Otto Peterson, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Frederick Oisen, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. LARNED, Pl'ff's Att'y.—ja16-w3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS AUGUSTINE CHESTER AND Marietta N., his wife did, on the first day of November, A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to George F. Ramsey a mortgage of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage, payable to the order of the said George F. Ramsey, as follows: ($6,720) six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars in one year from the first day of November, A. D. 1857; and ($6,500) six thousand five hundred and sixty dollars on the first day of November, A. D. 1859, with interest on said sums at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, as by the said mortgage, duly recorded in the Recorder's office in Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book 28 of mortgages, page 185, more fully appears.
And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of said promissory notes above mentioned, due November 1st, A. D. 1858, for the said sum of six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars ($6,720).
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, as the lawful owner of the said holder of the said first note, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by said mortgage above mentioned, will, on the 15th day of February next, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described premises, to wit: Lots (7) seven and (8) eight, and the south (20) twenty-nine feet of Lot (9) nine in Block (10) ten, and the (20) twenty feet, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, for the purposes in said mortgage described.
Chicago, December 1st, 1857.
de1-d&w27 ROBERT MORRIS, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, default having been made in the payments of a certain promissory note made by Edward Martin and Daniel Shain & Co., dated September 1st, 1857, and a certain Deed of Trust, made and executed by Edward Martin and Daniel Shain & Co., recorded in Book 28 of Deeds, page 1, and the Cook County Record Office, to secure the payment of said note, and the undersigned having been appointed trustee, under said Deed of Trust, by the Circuit Court of Cook county, in the case of Hinkle & Bro. vs. Martin et al., I will, in pursuance of the power vested in me by said Deed of Trust, and by virtue of said appointment, sell at public auction, on the premises, described in said Deed of Trust, to satisfy said note: Lot (1) one in Block (2) two in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west quarter Section 28, Township 40, north of Range 14, east of Third Principal Meridian, excepting therefrom the premises, mentioned in said Deed of Trust, to satisfy said note: Lot (1) one in Block (2) two in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west quarter Section 28, Township 40, north of Range 14, east of Third Principal Meridian, excepting therefrom the premises, mentioned in said Deed of Trust, to satisfy said note;